The Indian Poultry Gazette.

Vol. XIX. (Price Eight Annas.) February 1931. (Registered L-1322) No. 2.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Editorial News	17
Incubation Experiments	18
Results of the 18th All-India Poultry Exhibition	19
Secretary's Report—All-India Poultry Exhibition	20
Judges Reports—18th All-India Exhibition	24
Practical Monthly Advice to the Poultry-keeper—rearing chickens in Coops	26
Poona Poultry Exhibition	27
Review of some breeding experiments carried out at the U. P. Poultry Association's Demonstration Firm, Lucknow	28
Are Hens delicate ?	33
? ? ?	35

EDITORIAL NEWS.

Another milestone passed and the 18th All India is behind us. Our congratulations to those of our readers who had the luck and we offer the unlucky ones our sympathy as we know what it is to send down a good "winner", confident of success and not in the first three.

We think these of us that visited the show have nothing but praise for the Hen Show Secretary for the excellent staging and arrangements and class was a surprise to most of us.

At least one exhibitor was pleased. We refer to Mr. Luke with whom we spoke on the show ground after judging was finished. He made no bones about his success and told us he had aimed at the Viceroy's Cup and always got just beaten by a better bird for the past 15 years.

Here's a lesson for some of us. Keep on keeping on. If at first you don't succeed try, try, again.

We are pleased to be able to include the Poona Show Report in this issue and compliment Mr. Bruin on its marked success.

As it was passed at the Annual General meeting held at Eden Gardens during the show, next year the schedule will be entirely revised and instead of five sections there will be only one section with provision for fancy specimens in their own section apart from the actual poultry industry for which the Club caters.

This necessitates considerable alteration in awards and we hope to be able to publish the revised conditions of cups and specials as soon as our committee pass the alterations.

Breeders will do well to note this alteration now and not to lose sight of the fact that they must breed a bird this year with dual points and not if failing in Exhibition points can be entered under the section utility as previously has been the custom.

Once again we ask members to please help the Club. This month a considerable number of subscribers to the Gazette became due for another year's subscription and we accordingly sent out reminders. Some very kindly acknowledged and instructed us to stop their Gazette and others asked for renewal. Up till going to press we have had several retured to us with 'Not wanted' or 'return to sender' written across them.

This method of treatment is not fair, not only does it cause a big drain on our time which is decidedly limited but it is causing very heavy and unnecessary drain on the Club funds.

We would therefore take it as a personal favour if members will please assist us by acknowledging our P. C. reminder and not leaving us to act entirely in the dark, despatch per V. P. P. and get same

returned to us as not wanted, a debit entry of annas three for every one returned which at the end of the year is no small item. At the same time we wish to thank Messrs. Sabbage, Sethurayar and Hall for their very active interest in sending along prospective new subscribers, that is the spirit we ask for and we are ever ready to despatch speeimen copies of the Gazette to friends we think will be interested.

Last month we promised information *re :* a provincial show and were hoping to announce one in the U. P. but though a date was fixed we are sorry to have to announce that we think the show will not take place as it now too late in the season and most exhibitors have mated for the season and entries would then not be strong enough to warrant staging a show.

It is hoped to have the Bengali edition of the Gazette out next month and such being the case it will be styled the BHARATYA POULTRY SAMACHAR and will be on sale at annas 4 per copy or Rs. 3 per annum post paid to any address in India. Final annoucements will appear next month.

Great credit is due to Mr. Bhattacharyya for the bulk of the work in this direction and we trust the Bharatya will be a success.

THE EDITOR.

MAKE YOUR OWN MAGAZINE

THE GREATEST OF THEM ALL !

Find a friend who has not yet seen the "ASSAM REVIEW" and show him or her this month's issue —the "REVIEW" will do the rest !

INCUBATION EXPERIMENTS.

Too Frequent Turning not Advisable.

By Dr. Lother Weinmiller, Erding, near Munich.

In 1928 and 1929 the District Poultry Institute of Erding carried out experiments with a total of 5,890 eggs in 98 groups, dealing chiefly with the questions of the turning of eggs, their oxygen requirements during incubation and the humidity of the surrounding air. The temperature and humidity curves were registered by thermohygrographs in all compartments of the incubator during the entire incubation period.

The most decisive results were obtained in the problem of turning the eggs, it having been clearly established that the greatest proportion of embryos developed when the eggs were turned 12 times a day during the first week.

LIMIT THE TURNING.

It is best, beginning with the second week, to turn only two to three times a day, and not at all after the eighteenth day. This rule should, of course, be carried out only with such incubators as are equipped with a turning device. If turning by hand is necessary, this should be done three times in the first week, and then twice or once a day until the eighteenth day.

Owing to the inter-relation between the design of the incubator and the local climatic conditions, the results of the oxygen and humidity requirement tests are mainly of local significance, but they may suffice to give valuable hints to any breeder who studies the process of incubation with an open mind.

The experiments indicate that the need for oxygen arises on or about the twelfth day. The oxygen may be supplied by suitable ventilation of the brooder or else by removing the eggs from the apparatus several times a day or by supplying pure oxygen artificially.

In regard to the humidity, the result likewise indicate that this question must be death with in connection with local climatic conditions, but that on the other hand, very high humidity never appear to do the eggs any harm. It is therefore advisable in practice to incubate the eggs in as moist an atmosphere as possible during the third week.

RESULT OF THE 18th ALL INDIA POULTRY EXHIBITION.

Calcutta.

4th & 5th January 1931.

The following are the the awards :—

LIGHT BREEDS.

Minorica Cockerel—Mr. W. E. J. Yule, 1 and 2. Minorca Pullet—Mr. W. E. J. Yule, 1 and 2. White Leghorn, Cock and Cockerel—Dr. N. Gilford, 2. White Leghorn, Hen or Pullet—Mr. Klyne Aitkins, 1 and 2.

HEAVY BREEDS.

Rhode Island Red Cock or Chckerel—

The U. P. Poultry Association, 1 and 3. Mr. J. H. Luke, 2. Rhode Island Red, Hen or Pullet—Mr. J. H. Luke, 1 and 2. Mr. S. Bose, 3. Sussex Cockerel—Master C. Weingartner, 1 and 2. Sussex Hen or Pullet—Rev. K. W. Garrison, 1. The U. P. Poultry Association, 2. Australorp Cock or Cockerel—Mr. R. Grain, 1. Mr. G. L. Wredden, 2 and 3. Australorp Hen or Pullet—The U. P. Poultry Association, 1. Mr. G. L. Wredden, 2 and 3.

UTILITY SECTION.

Minorea Cockerel—Mr. W. E. J. Yule, 1. Minorca Hen or Pullet—Mr. W. E. J. Yule, 1 and 2. National Poultry Farm, 3. Leghorn White Cock—Mr. A. O. Foden, 1. Dr. Gilford, 2. Leghorn White Cockerel—Mr. C. W. Booth, 1. Mr. H. J. Archer, 2. Mr. H. R. Mantell, 3. Leghorn White Hen—Mrs. F. Lacey, 1. National Poultry Farm, 2. Mr. A. O. Foden, 3. Leghorn Pullet—Mrs. F. Lacey, 1. The U. P. Poultry Association, 2. C. D. Booth, 3. Leghorn A. O. V. and A. O. V. Cockerel.—The U. P. Poultry Association, 1 and 2.

HEAVY BREEDS.

Australorp Cock or Cockerel—Mr. G. L. Wredden, 1. Mr. T. Eatwell, 2 and 3. Australorp Hen or Pullet—The U. P. Poultry Association, 1. Mr. R. Grain, 2 and 3. Rhode Island Red Cock or Cockerel—Mr. George Howard, 1 and 2 Mrs. M. Wyndham, 3. Rhode Island Red Hen—Miss E. M. Lumsden, 1. Mr. H. J. Archer, 2. Mr. K. Ray, 3. Rhode Island Red Pullet—Mr. S. M. Bose, 1 and 2 ; Miss E. M. Lumsden, 3. Sussex Cock or Cockerel—Rev. K. D. Garrison, 1 and 2. Mr. T. Eatwell, 3. Sussex Hen.—Mr. C. D. Booth, 1 and 2. The U. P. Poultry Association, 3. Sussex Pullet—Rev. K. D. Grrrison, 1. Mr. T. Eatwell, 2 and 3. A. O. V. Cockerel—The U. P. Poultry Association. A. O. V. Hen—The U. P. Poultry Association, 1. The National Poultry Farm, 2 and 3. Breeding Trios.—Mr. T. Eatwell, 1 and 3. The U. P. Poultry Association, 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bantams (any variety).—Mr. Klyne Aitkins, 1 and 2. Crossbreeds (either sex).—Mr. S. M. Bose, 1. Mr. W. E. J. Yule, 2. National Poultry Farm, 3. Children's Class—Miss O. L. Simpson, 1. Indian Runner—Darke or Duck—Mr. A. O. Foden, 1, 2, and 3. A. O. V. Drake—Sir David Ezra, 1. Turkey—A. V.—Sir David Ezra, 1. A. O. V.—Sir David Ezra, 1 and 2. Pigeons—Mr. S. M. Bose, 1 and. 2 Mr. Klyne Aitkins, 3. Selling Class—Mrs. M. Wyndham, 1.

ASIL AND INDIAN BREEDS.

Asil Large—Cock or Cockerel—Mr. C. Benjamin, 1. Mrs. E. C. Spanos, 2. Asil Large—Hen or Pullet—Mr. C. Benjamin, 1. Mr. Klyne Aitkins, 2. Asil Medium—Hen or Pullet—Mr. C. Benjamin, 1. Mrs. E. C. Spanos, 2. Mr. Klyne Aitkins, 3. Asil Medium—Cock or Cockerel—Mr. A. H. Bull, 1. Mr. C. Benjamin, 2. Mr. Klyne Aitkins, 3. Asil Small—Cock or Cockerl—Mr. C. Benjamin, 1. Mrs. E. C. Spanos, 2. Mr. A.JE. Lawrence, 3. Asil Small—Hen or Pullet—Mr. C. Benjamin, 1. Asil Breeding Pair—large or medium—Mr. M. A. K. Mushtaq, 1. Mr. S. N. Biswas, 2. Chittagong Cock or Cockerel.—Mr. N. L. Panday, 1. Mrs. P. Bhattacharyya, 2 and 3. Chittagong Hen or Pullet—Mr. P. Bhattacharyya, 1. Mr. S. M Bose, 2. Indian Breed—Hen or Pullet—Mr. C. W. Strance, 1. Servants Class—Mangta Khan, 1 and 3 ; Rahaman, 2. Lady Ezra distributed the following prizes at the close of a memorable day for those interested in poultry in India :—

The U. P. Poultry Association Challenge Cup for the best bird bred and reared by the exhibiter,

U. P. P. A. Cup for the best bird bred and reared awawded to Mr. Grain; the Nowrojee Challenge Cup for the best bird imported, Mr. J. H. Luke; the Harrington Challange Cup for the best utility bird, and the Overseas Challange Cup for the best bird imported, opposite sex to the winer of the Nowrojee Challenge Cup, Mr. W. E. J. Yule; the Lytton Challenge Cup for the best bird from Bengal, Mr. J. H. Luke; the Leslie Ceallenge Cup for the best bird bred in Bengal, and the Utility Challenge Cup for the best utility bird bred in India, Mr. A. O. Foden; the Tosh Challenge Cup for the best Rhode Island Red pullet in the show, Mr. J. H. Luke; the Mission Poultry Farm Challenge Cup for the best utility Minorca, Mr. W. E. J. Yule.

OPEN CHALLENGE CUPS.

H. E. the Viceroy's Cup for the best bird in the exhibition, Mr. J. H. Luke; the Sahaspur Bilari Challenge Cup for the best bird opposite sex to the winner of H. E. the Viceroy's Cup, Mr. W. E. J. Yule; the Moradabad Challenge Cup for the best Light Sussex, Rev. K. D. Garrison; the Maharaja Sir Kishen Prosad Challenge Cup for the best Asil in the show, Mr. C. Benjamin; the Pithapuram Challenge Cup for the best Chittagong, Mr. N. L. Panday; the Suket Challenge Cup for the best "put down" bird, and the Lacey Challenge Cup for the best bird exhibited by a railwayman, exhibition and utility section only, Mr. Klyne Aitkins; the Lady Jackson Challenge Cup for the best cross-bred female in the show, Mr. S. M. Bose.

OPEN SPECIAL PRIZES.

Best bird bred in India Light breed, Exhibition Section, Mr. Klyne Aitkins; Heavy breed, Exhibition Section, Mr. J. H. Luke; Light Breed, Utility Section, Mr. A. O. Foden; Heavy Breed, Utility Section, awarded to runner up, Mr. T. Eatwell.

Best bird imported by an amateur, Exhibition Section, Mr. J. H. Luke; Utility Section, Mr. W. E. J. Yule; best bird exhiblten by a novice, Rev. K. D. Garrison; best breeding trio, Mr. T. Eatwell; best bird in servants class, Rahaman; best bird Exhibited by an exhibitor under 16 years, Master C. Wiengartner; best utility drake or duck, Mr. A. O. Foden; best exhibit in classes 93, 105 to 108A, Sir David Ezra; best collection of eggs, awarded to runner up, Mr. R. Grain; best pigeon of any variety Mr. S. M. Bose; best cross-breed other than the winner of Lady Jackson's Cup, Mr. W. E. J. Yule; best Asil (large) Mr. C. Benjamin.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

President's (Mr. R. S. Finlow) Challenge Cup for the best Rhode Island Red, owned by a member of the R. I. R. Club, and the Brive Challenge Cup for the best R. I. R. imported, Mr. J. H. Luke; fund Challenge Cup for the best R. I. R. bred in India awarded to runner up, Mr. J. Archer Slater; "Shape" Challenge Cup for the best shaped R. I. R., Sergt. Rye.

FIGHTING BIRDS.

The Asil Club Challenge Cup for the best Asil, oppesite sex to the winner of the Maharajah Sir Kishen Prosad Cup, the Asil Club Medium Asil and the Asil Club Small Asil, awarded to Mr. C. Benjamin.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

ALL-INDIA POULTRY EXHIBITION.

Calcutta 4th and 5th January 1931.

Having had the task (and pleasure) of supervising the recent All-India Pouitry Exhibition I suppose it is my duty to give to those who were not able to attend an account of the show.

Comparing the number of exhibits against those of previous 'Annuals' the 1930-31 will show a considerable reduction. But this is counter-balanced with the quality shown. No fewer than 25% were imported birds, which carried off must of the Challenge Cups and Specials. The Viceroy's Cup going to Mr. John H. Luke with his imported R. I. Red pullet. This same bird carried off 6 Challenge Cups and an open special, whilst a bird belonging to myself won opposite sex to the former and 2 Challenge Cups and an open special. I should

MISSION POULTRY FARM,
ETAH, U. P.

SPECIALIZES IN :—

DUAL PURPOSE EXHIBITION AND UTILITY R. I. REDS.
EXHIBITION AND UTILITY MINORCAS.
EXHIBITION AND UTILITY WHITE LEGHORNS.

Our recent Wins.

CALCUTTA POULTRY EXHIBITION, DECEMBER 1929.

5 Challenge Cups, 3 Open Specials, 9 Firsts, 7 Seconds, 3 Thirds, 3 V. H. C. Including BEST BIRD IN THE SHOW, with a R. I. RED PULLET ; I. P. C. Challenge Cup. for the BEST R. I. RED COCKEREL and Galstaun Challenge Cup for the BEST LEGHORN.

ALL-INDIA POULTRY EXHIBITION, LUCKNOW, JANUARY 1930.

5 Challenge Cups, 7 Firsts, 4 Seconds, 2 Thirds, 1 V. H. C., 2 Reserve. Including I. P. C. Challenge Cup for BEST R. I. RED COCKEREL and Galstaun Challenge Cup for BEST LEGHORN.

Eggs for Hatching.

R. I. REDS. EX-UTILITY	**Rs. 30/-** per Dozen.
R. I. REDS UTILITY	**Rs. 18/-** per Dozen.
EXHIBITION MINORCAS (Imported Pen) ...	**Rs. 30/-** per Dozen.
UTILITY MINORCAS	**Rs. 18/-** per Dozen.
EXHIBITION LEGHORNS (Dewar's) ...	**Rs. 24/-** per Dozen.
UTILITY LEGHORNS	**Rs. 18/-** per Dozen.

Packing and despatch free. 15 eggs sent to the Dozen.

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.

Cocks, Cockerels, Hens, Pullets, Exhibition White Leghorns. Rs. **15**/-, **20**/-, and **25**/- each.
Utility White Leghorns. Rs. **10**/-, **15**/- and **20**/- each.

Crate and Freight extra at cost.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

1. **A. E. SLATER,** ***Manager.***

desire to give the credit of these awards, if I may be permitted, to the breeder—Mr. Geo. Howard, a life member of the Club, and a late Secretary. These 2 birds stood well out on their own and were *a real pleasure to be seen in the show pen. If birds bred in India did not come into the specials,* I do not think they were of inferior quality, so much as the quality and condition of the birds afore mentioned.

The question of the Challenge Cups has always been a bone of contention, more—so this year as an Indian Runner Duck was awarded the best Utility Bird bred in India. It is not for me to comment upon this especially as the judges thought fit to give this award. However, now that we are to have only one section for future shows there will not be this controversy.

Personally, I should think there will be better competition with this arrangement. Surely a bird that combines both Exhibition and Utitlity characteristics is a better bird than either one individual section. Most of us in India to-day want a bird that looks well and lays well, which helps to improve the standard of quality all round.

Donations towards the show fund this year were very good (a list will be found at the end of this report), but I regret to announce that the Bengal Government had to refuse their grant of Rs. 200 owing to financial strigency, more especially as they had sanctioned this amount earlier in the year. If this had been donated I should have been able to send out cash prizes for class awards, and I hope that exhibitors will see it in this light. However, I have made arrangements to have Certificates of Merit printed, and these will be sent out as soon as possible.

Having a show in Calcutta is very expensive, especially as the grounds have to be wired in, and our bill for construction alone comes to over Rs. 500 and then the minature cups and special prizes take another 650. During the month I hope to square up everything, and I think we shall be on the right side of the balance sheet. Sales were very good, amounting to over Rs. 1,000 of which 10% as deducted for show funds.

In closing I wish to thank, on behalf of the Committee and myself, Messrs. Slater, Foden and Islam for their services and help as judges, and trust that exhibitors will understand how difficult their job is, and *if awards are not to individual satisfaction, to err is only human.* I think all those who attended the show had a very pleasant time. It was a pleasure to re-new old acquaintances and to make many more new friends. Let us all hope that we have gained a better spirit of co-operation for the year 1931 and that all keen fanciers will rally round for the next seasons shows. It has been a great pleasure and experience to have had the privilege of being Hon. Show Secretary for the recent 'All-India' and I thank one and all who gave their generous support during a very trying period.

LIST OF DONATIONS.

		Rs.	As.	P.
H. E. H. The Nizam	...	300	0	0
H. E. The Governor of Assam	...	100	0	0
The Bihar & Orissa Government	...	200	0	0
The U. P. P. Association	...	200	0	0
Mr. & Mrs. F. Lacey ...	...	50	0	0
Mr. A. E. Slater ...	...	25	0	0
I. P. C. (Minature Cup) ...	...	25	0	0
R. I. Red (India) Club (Minature Cup)		25	0	0
Asil Club (Donation) ...	...	10	0	0
Mr. F. L. Heathcote ...	...	10	0	0
Mr. R. Grain	...	10	0	0
Mr. C. W. Condon ...	...	10	0	0
Mr. F. L. Brinkman ...	...	5	0	0
Mr. A. O. Foden ...	...	5	0	0
Mrs. M. Wyndham ...	...	4	0	0
TOTAL RS.	...	979	0	0

W. E. J. YULE,

Hony. Show Secretary & Treasurer.
All-India Poultry Exhibition.

CALCUTTA,
15th January 1931.

EDITOR'S FOOTNOTE.

We hear since going to press that the Bengal Grant has been received. Too late as the certificates are now being issued.

OVUM

fortifies the Constitution.

TO have healthy birds there must be a strong constitution. To secure this, OVUM can be specially recommended. Its tonic properties are such as to fortify the constitution, so laying a good foundation, enabling birds to withstand wear and tear more successfully.

Results certainly prove that OVUM aids poultry in resisting ills to which they are liable in India.

The use of OVUM also strengthesn the ovaries and enables birds to recover more quickly from the strain of laying an egg—therefore they are the sooner ready to lay ag ain.

YOUNG CHICKS

ALL young birds need care and attention, without which failure is sure to follow. Keep your chicks strong, healthy, growing and thriving by sprinkling a little OVUM in with the soft food. It is astonishing how rapidly young birds so fed will develop and early become a source of profit and pleasure. All poultry keepers should use OVUM when rearing young birds.

Briefly the use of OVUM for young birds assures healthy poultry, sturdy growth and rapid development.

No fear need be entertained of using OVUM. It is perfectly harmless and can be used practically from the start.

A sprinkling of OVUM in the proportion of a teaspoonful for 30 chicks will lay a firm foundation on which growth, health and development will follow naturally.

JOSEPH THORLEY, Ltd.,
KING'S CROSS, LONDON, N. 1.

Indian Agent :—A. O. FODEN, Narayangunge, East Bengal.

Descriptive Literature on Application.

3.

United Provinces Poultry Association,

LUCKNOW.

Hatching Eggs Season 1930-31.

In order to cope with the ever-growing demand for eggs from our Trapnested stock we have doubled our breeding pens.

We can offer also some fresh imported blood unrelated to any other stock in India.

For full particulars and mating list apply :—

Secretary,
U. P. P. A.,
1, Sultanpur Road,
LUCKNOW, U.P.

1.

GRIT

POULTRY SHELL GRIT.

YOUR poultry cannot thrive without grit; it is essential to them as your teeth are to you. Shell grit assists in the process of grinding the corn in the fowl's gizzard, and therefore assists in the assimilation of the food. Our grit also contains all the lime that is necessary for the fowls, and, prevents soft shelled eggs. Its price brings it within the reach of all. The grit is ready crushed, in three grades, *i.e.*, Coarse, Medium and fine, and is supplied in 1 maund, ½ maund and ¼ maund bags, at Rs. 4, Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 per maund, F. O. R. Mehsi, B. & N. W. Ry. When ordering state whether to be sent by goods or passenger train.

APPLY TO:

THE NORTH INDIA POULTRY GRIT WORKS,

Champaran District. Mehsi P. O., BEHAR.

1.

TENNYSON FAWKES,

ROYAL STOCK FARM,

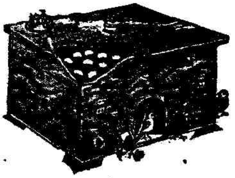
LEONARD STANLEY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE. ENGLAND.

Patronized by Royalty, including Indian Princes and Home, Colonial and Foreign Governments, Established over 30 years. One of the most successful Breeders, Exhibitors, and Exporters of Exhibition and Utility Poultry. Winner of over 8,000 prizes and have supplied winners at all important shows in the World. Poultry and Pigeons of all varieties exported entirely at my own risk to India or any other part of the World. Prices strictly reasonable and inclusive, prompt and personal attention given to all orders and complete satisfaction guaranteed.

Correspondence in any language.

Illustrated catalogue mailed free.

12.



The Celtic Incubator and rearer, 20 eggs size Rs. 25 30 eggs Rs. 30. 45 eggs Rs. 35 Complete with best English Thermometer. Capsule and printed instructions Profitable Poultry Farming in India Booklet Re. 1. "Eggon" one packet makes twelve fowls lay continuously six months Rs 2. "Preserveg" preserves 50 eggs ans. 6. Tick Proof Perch Brackets Rs. 2-8 pair Egg testing lamps Rs. 3. Coloured celluloid rings fowl size ans. 4. Numbered rings ans. 8. Chick rings ans. 4 per dozen. Safety egg boxes ans. 12. Automatic fountains chick Rs. 1-8. Fowl size Rs. 2. Chick troughs Rs. 1-8. Best British made Incubator Capsules Rs. 5. Thermometer Rs. 5. Flint and limestone grit chick size fowl size 7 lbs. Rs. 1-4. Chick rearing meal 5 lbs. Rs. 2. Poultry laying meal 7 lbs. Rs. 2. Poultry Remedies D. R. Cholera and Diarrhoea cure D. R. chicken Pox cure D. R. Vim Tonic pills. D. R. roup cure "Ticklo" kills ticks, all Rs. 2 each. Full detailed illustrated list free. ROSS I. P. G. Poultry Appliances.

IGATPURI G. I. P.

12.

3 7 14L
17 MAR 1933

JUDGES REPORTS

18th All-India Exhibition.

I think the standard of exhibits we had the pleasure of judging at this year's All-India Show was the best I have been privilegged to see for many years.

The most striking changes took place in one breed—The Australorp—Last year I only remember one bird of this breed and this in A. O. V.'s but from that one single bird we suddenly jumped to our very well filled Classes. A remarkable progression for one small year.

Class for class my report is as follows :—

Exhibition Minorca Cockerels.—Only two exhibits both the property of Mr. W. E. J. Yule. Very fine specimens and it was hard to separate them. The honour was finally settled on No. 1 as he was just in a trifle better show condition than No. 2, though the latter, had it have been a few weeks later would have no doubt turned the tables on No. 1.

In the Pullet Class there were again only 2 entries but here the placing was simple and No. 3 was the better specimen.

Australorp Exhibition Section, Males.—The class of 7 was, all things included, a good one and the winner, No. 36 was a fine specimen likely to breed good stock.

He was closely followed by No. 31 which only failed to him in head points by a small margin.

Females.—A class of eight, tooks quite a lot of sorting out and eventually No. 38, the only hen in the Class was my selection followed by No. 40 a pullet whose shape, which was a bit on the square side, was the only deciding factor in her relegation to 2nd place. No. 43 was a very nice specimen and should do well in the breeding pen but she showed signs of dumpinesss or she would have been higher up the ladder in her class.

Next we had the Utility section and the first class was Minorca Cockeral. Only one exhibit but a grand bird and it was a pity he was all alone as he really had not the chance to show himself off to his best advantage with the birds on either side of him belonging to other classes. This bird afterwards became the runner up to the Viceroy's cup and he richly deserved it.

Utility Minorca Female. A class of three only and Nos. 49 and 50 were the pick of this although No. 47 was a nice little hen.

Utility Australorp Males.—A class of 10 and our original placing gave No. 86 as the slightest bit better than No. 85 and when he was handled showed himself off to advantage but an objection to his possessing a wry tail was loged and after a discussion with my confreres it was decided to re-judge and the honour fell to No. 85, a young bird that will do good for his owner in the pens later. No. 84 was also a very nice bird and taking the class as a whole many points did not separate the carded birds.

Utility Australorp Females.—In this class No. 93 was outstanding from her class mates in spite of the fact that she was their senior by some months and it was not till after we finally concluded our judging I discovered she was a 3 year old imported bird amongst Indian bred pullets, however No. 98 the runner up was only a very young bird and will no doubt be a credit to her owner.

I heard several remarks about white feathers being apparent in these classes, and apparent in birds I carded. I place no great fault in an occasional white feather when utility judging is asked for as in most breeds a sport feather is often met with and it does not follow that this spoils a birds chance or is positive to reflect in her progeny.

Our next classes were the *Utility Light Sussex.* As a whole I do not think these classes were exceptionally good.

Males.—No. 137 was a nice sized bird with good bone and limb and would have no doubt figured in the specials had he not have shown saddle smut. No. 135 which filled second place was similar to the winner in most respects but lacking in size. No. 131 which filled third place was a very close

THE BEST AND RELIABLE WAY OF

SHIPPING POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

IS THROUGH

NEALE & WILKINSON

LIMITED.

16, Camomile Street, LONDON, E. C. 3.

Own branches at Port Elizabeth, Johannesburg, Birmingham, Bradford, Manchester, Hull, and all over the world.

2 *Rates and full particulars required for export on application.*

- Mrs. Lamberts Poultry pills for all Ills -

Obtainable from :

Mrs. TROWER, RESIDENCY ROAD, JODHPUR,

Re. **1**/- *per tin of* **36**, *postage extra.*

4 *tins and above postage paid.*

A Boon to all Poultry lovers. Protect your Birds against all ills. Fortify against the Ranikhet ailment by administering a pill every morning to your birds in any affected area.

Once tried always appreciated.

NUMEROUS UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

Keep a box always by you as a guarantee against disease.

2

BATEMAN'S POULTRY FARM

SIMLA. S. W.

Specialists in the breeding of Dual purpose White & Black Leghorns and Black Minorcas.

Only the very best specimens mated up for breeding.

Eggs for hatching Rs. **15/-** per dozen.

Stock available as the season advances at reasonable prices.

QUALITY IS OUR MOTTO.

Apply :—

Mrs. BATEMAN,

Manageress.

12

- SITTINGS -

FROM IMPORTED STOCK.

R. I. REDS FROM SCOTT, ENGLAND.

WHITE LEGHORNS & AUSTRALORPS

- FROM -

GOVERNMENT POULTRY FARM,

AUSTRALIA.

Rs. 15/- for 15 Eggs.

Some good Cockerels Rs. 12/- each.

SUSSEX GROUND OATS. 5 lb. Rs. 10/-

BOTANICAL GARDENS P. O.

3. **CALCUTTA.**

IMPORTED PEDIGREED

White Leghorns.

The finest stock available in England, landed 1st October 1930.

Cockerel whose dam and sire's dam laid 525/528 eggs in 24 months, heading a pen of 10 hens with records of 270/288 eggs in 12 months.

Eggs (2 ozs. and over)

Rs. **18**/- per dozen.

Mrs. R. POWELL,

11 **Kanchrapara, E. B. Rly.**

BREEDER'S CARS.

My recently imported LIGHT SUSSEX won at the All-India, January, 1931, Cup for best Sussex in show, also one special, three firsts and one second. Eggs Rs. **10**/- per half dozen.

My pen of WHITE LEGHORNS is headed by a cock whose sire's dam laid 322 eggs in twelve months. Eggs Rs. **12**/- per dozen.

K. D. GARRISON,

Akola Berar, C. P.

SOUTH INDIAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

Yearly subscription Rs. 3. Two poultry shows per annum. Strong working Committee. Expert advice given, post mortem examinations undertaken at nominal charge, members only. Further particulars from Hony. Secy., S.I.P.A., Aruvankadu, Nilgiris.

Exc.

ROBERT'S STAR PILLS.

Nos. 1 and 2.

No. 1 Cures Cholera and green Diarrhoea.

No. 2 Cures Tick Fever and contains directions how to get rid of ticks.

Full instructions with each box. 48 Pills in a box. Re. 1. When ordering write name and address distinctly.

Pills for Turkey chicks during their infancy to pull them through their infant ailments.

Apply A. G. Roberts,

3-B, Museum Road, Bangalore.

2.

competitor and was much clearer in feather and hackle marking but failed in size and shape.

Hens.—Nos. 136 and 147 were the pick of this class and were strong in type and markings No. 139 failed to them in type.

Pullets.—Only five entries but No. 146 won her class comfortably. Nos. 142 and 143 were sound specimens of their breed and handled well for capacity.

Only two more classes in the big stuff need remarking on, the Wh. Orpingtons in A. O. V.'s.

Only one male but a class of a 4 females. The hen No. 149 was the pick of the bunch but behind her the class was not exceptionally good.

Utility trios.—Three trios only competed in this class and the winners were a very fine trio of Bk. Australorps.

I was sorry to see a very nice pullet from this trio on the second day of the show had apparently received a tright or suffered from rough handling and had to be removed from the pen. I hope she pulled round alright or she will be no small loss to her owner, Mr. Eatwell.

Bantams.—Only three exhibits but I fell in love at first sight with a cheeky little E. G. Cock. He was a splendid specimen and certainly deserved to figure more prominently in the special awards. I think I can safely say I was by no means his only admirer and we would be pleased to see more of his stamp at our shows.

In concluding my remarks I would like to thank the Exhibition authorities for the assistance given me and to express my opinion on the plain straight forward way in which the show was staged to the benefit of both exhibitors and the general public.

To my fellow judges I owe a debt for their cooperation and I think though we had many differences of opinion in small matters when it came to the weighty matters of singling out the best from our various sections complaints were few which is an exception where the standard of poultry is such as was met with at the 1931 All-India Poultry Exhibition.

A. O. FODEN.

PRACTICAL MONTHLY ADVICE TO THE POULTRY-KEEPER— REARING CHICKENS IN COOPS.

We have already described the management of the broody hen as a hatcher, and it is time now to deal with her as the mother of chickens accommodated in a coop.

To the breeder who aims to raise some hundreds of chickens every season hen brooding in coops is a slow and laborious method compared with brooding in batches of 50 or 100 in rearers.

We certainly agree that the artificial method of brooding, which has been so enormously improved, is more economical for the large breeder, and enables him to raise a large number of chickens at a lower cost than with sitting hens.

Yet there are many small poultry-keepers, rearing two or three dozen chicks every year, to whom broody hens are a sounder proposition, because they entail no heavy outlay on appliances, and they do the work very well.

First of all it is necessary to have a suitable coop, and though this is a very simple contrivance it must be properly constructed to provide roomy, protected quarters for the hen and her family.

A rearing coop must be weatherproof, and it must provide protection from rain and cold winds, as well as wet ground, so that a floor must be provided, and this should be covered with loose, dry litter.

While it is desirable to allow ample room for the hen and chickens to move about, the coop should not be too large, for the wider the front the more draughty it will be, even when it is turned back to the wind.

The floor of the coop should be movable, and it should have a covering of dry litter, such as peat moss, chaff, or some other material that is soft for the chicks' feet. This litter must be renewed whenever it gets wet.

In late spring, when the coop can be set on short dry grass, the wooden floor is not so necessary; but it is always risky to coop young chickens on the bare grass while the ground is damp.

The usual size of a chicken coop is 2ft. by 2ft., about 2ft. high in front, and 18in. at back. This is quite large enough for a hen and a dozen or faurteen chicks, and there will not be room enough for the hen to walk up and down and tread upon her charges.

Some people prefer a double-compartment coop, which provides separate quarters for the hen and a covered, protected position for the chickens to run about in inclement weather.

An alternative plan is to fix up a covered run in front of an ordinary coop; and unless a coop can be kept under cover some such precaution is necessary for early rearing.

A double-compartment coop is specially suitable where there is no covered accommodation for coops, such as an open-fronted hovel, since it provides dry and sheltered quarters for the chickens.

A convenient size for the double-compartment coop is 4ft. by 2ft., each compartment measuring 2ft. by 2ft.

For small brooders the length of the whole contrivance may be reduced to 3ft., so that each compartment measures 2ft. by 1ft. 6in.

The floor of the coop should be movable so that it can easily be cleaned. The best plan is to make it to fit just inside the walls of the coop.

This floor must be strong, made of 1in. boards nailed upon two pieces of 1in. by 3in. scantling. If the bottom side is tarred this should keep the floor surface dry and preserve the wood.

Coops must be placed in a sheltered position, so that the chicks may enjoy the sunshine when available. Shelter from cold winds should be sought, and when southerly winds are blowing and rain is beating in, the coops should be turned round.

Farmers are generally able to utilise hovels and cart-sheds for the accommodation of coops in the early part of the season; and as these sheds generally face south temporary shelter must be erected to prevent rain beating in.

A southerly aspect enables one to bring the coops to the front on fine sunny days; but if a high wind is blowing the coops must be set well back, and sheets of corrugated iron must be fixed along the front to break the wind.

Sheets of corrugated iron and thatched hurdles are very useful when one is rearing chickens in coops, for even in the open one can rig up a temporary shelter with little trouble.

Such temporary shelter as we have in mind can be taken down and moved from place to place whenever changes of wind render it desirable to select a different aspect.

This is not so necessary when double-compartment coops are in use, though even with these there are stormy periods when more shelter is necessary.

Some more useful hints about chickens and their management will be found in.

NEXT MONTH'S PRACTICAL ADVICE.

POONA POULTRY EXHIBITION

Held at Poona on December 14th 1930.

Judge's Report.

The birds in most all classes were a credit to any show. Judging from a utility exhibition standpoint made it hard to judge with any great accuracy as many of the best utility birds were far from standard and some of the best Exhibition entries were far from what one would term correct utility.

The birds on a whole were fine specimens of their breeds however.

The outstanding bird of the show was a Black Australorp which was responsible for four cups going to its owner and also its breeder, Mr. C. W. Condon of Poona.

This bird had fine type and colour and was put down in the pink of condition.

The best light breed cockerel was a Wh. Leghorn cockerel owned by Captain Carrol of Deoli.

A splendid specimen of good size and excellent utility type. All of the winning cockerels were nice birds but this cockerel won because of his smooth conformation in comb and headpoints over *the class of 20 exhibits.*

The best in show light breeds was a White Leghorn pullet owned by Mrs. Indirabai Gaikwad of Poona. This exhibitor had three pullets nearly of equality that won 1, 2, and 3 in a class of 19 good pullets. The head points of the winner put her above the others. These pullets had all fine large bodies with good symmetry and excellent egg capacity qualifications.

The best heavy breed hen or pullet was a Rhode Island Red pullet owned by Captain Carrol. Both the 1st and 2nd pullets would win well at almost any show, nice deep red colour, even throughout with nice undercolour and long in body.

The Red Cockerels were also very good. 1st of excellent colour, showed off well but a trifle leggy. 2nd nice type but a little smaller than the winner.

The cocks were nice and hens fair.

In Minorcas the class was good, 1st cock and 1st hen being very nice birds and well shown.

In a class of other light females the Raja of Mursan won well with a very nice Red Leghorn pullet. There were 20 exhibits in this class. This female from handling seemed to be the best utility female in the show but the trapnest is the only official way of telling results.

In A. O. V. cockerels the *Raja of Mussan* won this class with a Red Leghorn in a class of 10 birds.

In A. O. V. heavies Captain Carrol had a field day winning both males and females with good specimens of Light Sussex and Buff Rock.

The Indian breeds and cross breeds, also Desi fowls were all good birds.

In the heavy trios Mr. C. W. Condon's Light Sussex carried premier award with a nice well conditioned and well mated trio.

Light breed trios fell to the Government Farm, Kirkee on their pen of White Leghorns which was a real high class trio and deserved its win.

Most of the exhibits showed a lot of care but many good birds were disqualified because of stubs or side sprigs or white in ear lobes where same should have been red in their particular. In some *cases the birds could have been placed high in the* awards if not even firsts.

It is to be hoped that next year a larger classification and better financial support from those who should be interested will give Poona a still larger and more representative show.

Great credit is due to Mr. Bruen and his steward for putting on such a good show with so little funds on which to stage an exhibition.

L. B. LOSEY. (Judge),

* * * * *

It is a pity the Poona show could not have been combined with the Calcutta All-India as was originally intended and the All-India to have been held there as with the Calcutta standard of excellence this year there is no doubt this would have been a great draw. The Editor.

REVIEW OF SOME BREEDING EXPERIMENTS CARRIED OUT AT THE U.P. POULTRY ASSOCIATION'S DEMONSTRATION FARM, LUCKNOW.

The primery need for an egg producing breed of fowl that will be more immune to the Indian climate and conditions than imported poultry has led the association to conduct experiments to endeavour to discover such a breed.

After following up some experiments in crossing Chittagong hens with Rhode Island Red males the experiment was relinquished owing to two drawbacks (1) the prevalence of broodiness in the progeny, (2) the pugilistic tendencies of the proginy who from chikenhood fought so constantly that the area of land required for rearing them satisfactorily was not available. Otherwise the progeny were fine birds and fair layers.

IMPORTED THIS YEAR.

Light Sussex. Settings from Winner Harper Adams Trials. 1st Prize, England.
Rs. **20/-** per dozen.

White Orpingtons. 1st Prize. From Rs. [illegible] a Trio. Settings Rs. **16/-** per dozen.

Cockerels from these two record strains Rs. 20/- each. (8 months old.)

Mrs. M. Ward.

RED GABLES.

12 **SHILLONG.**

A. O. FODEN,

NARAYANGUNGE.

Orders are now being booked for this seasons matings.

White Leghorns.—Imported stock mated to progeny of imported stock winners at Calcutta.
1st Pen ... Rs. **18/-** per sitting.
2nd „ ... Rs. **15/-** „ „

White Runner Ducks.—*Imported stock* and 1st generation from imported stock winners of 2 challenge cups and 2 specials at All India 1931.
1st Pen ... Rs. **15/-** per sitting.
2nd „ ... Rs. **12/8/-** „ „

The fertility of these ducks last year was 98%. I only keep a limited number—the best—so book early.

A. C. BULLMORE.

"ARTHURSTON" Poultry Farm

Mount Road, Madras.

Breeder of Highest Pedigree Proflic Laying Exhibition & Utility Poultry.

White Leghorns :—Barrons, Padmans & Tancred 300 Egg Strain.

Rhode Island Reds :—Golden & American Utility, English & American Exhibition Strains.

Eggs :—From General Pens (White Leghorns only) - Rs. 7/- dozen, Special Pens - Rs. 15/-, Extra Special Rs. 20/-, Super Special Rs. 25/- dozen.

Infertiles (if any) replaced free.

11

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS.

Eggs from acclimated imported prize birds, excellent layers of large brown eggs.

Rs. **30/-** *per dozen.*

Pullets and Cockerels available.

Standard weights.

Cock 12 to 13 lbs. approx.
Hen 10 lbs. approx.

Mrs. FIRTH.

Ajmer. Rajputana.

11

VISVA-BHARATI.

Institute of Rural Reconstruction.
POULTRY FARM.

THE BEST IN BENGAL.

Trains apprentices in scientific Poultry keeping. Awards from the 1927 World's Poultry Congress, Ottawa, Canada, and *several Prizes at the All India Poultry Shows*

Specialities :—

Rhode Island Reds, W. Leghorns and Chittagongs.

For particulars apply to :—
Director, Sriniketan, P. O. Surul.
9 **BOLPUR.**

IMPORTED PENS.

WHITE LEGHORNS—300 egg Tancred strain.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Iowa State College utility strain.

TURKEYS—First class Indian bred birds.

All laying stock is pedigreed and trap-nested.

Eggs Rs. 12/- per dozen, baby chicks, young stock at reasonable prices.

MISSION POULTRY FARM,

Katpadi, South India.

10

BLACK MINORCAS.

Settings of eggs available from my Prize Winning Birds which won highest honours at 1931 All India Poultry Exhibition.

Rs. **12/-** for 8 eggs.

Cash with Order. No replacements.

ALL CHARGES PAID.

Orders booked in rotation.

W. E. J. YULE,

2, Fancy Lane, - - CALCUTTA.

IMPORTED PENS.

High Grade Utility Rhode Island Reds.

Won Fund Challenge Cup for Best R. I. R. bred in India
CALCUTTA SHOW 1929.

Setting of 13 Eggs Rs. **22/-**

Packing and Postage Free.

Pullets, cockerels and hens for sale at reasonable prices as Owner going Home shortly.

TERMS CASH WITH ORDER.

Mrs. WYNDHAM,

LONGVIEW, PANKHABARI,

3 **DARJEELING District.**

GEORGE HOWARD,

Sperrin Poultry Farm,

Langley, HITCHIN, Herts, England.

Breeder, exhibitor, Exporter of pedigree utility and exhibition poultry. Exports at our own risks and inclusive prices for live delivery Indian ports. Prices from £. 2 per bird.

Absolute satisfaction guaranteed, See further Breeder's Card. See also larger displayed advertisement in Gazette Year Book. Further announcements will appear periodically in this Gazette.

2

Important Announcement.

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS FOR HATCHING.

My well-known strain of hens mated to a newly imported first-class Cock, whose dam's and sire's dam's records are 330/324 in 24 months respectively. Limited number of settings, Rs. 15/- per dozen eggs (15 sent, no replacements) packing and postage free.

Book early to avoid disappointment.

Mrs. O. B. LACEY,

KANCHRAPARA.

Eastern Bengal Railway.

THE

Agarpara Estates Poultry Farm

AGARPARA E. B. Ry.

(9, MILES OFF CALCUTTA.)

White Leghorns. Black Minorcas.	Tennyson Fawkes Strain.

Rhode Island Reds. C. J. Lumsden Strain.

CHITTAGONG RABBITS.

Chickens & Settings at moderate rates.

New Laid eggs supplied daily in Calcutta.

FATTENED FOWLS ON ORDER.

Write to Manager.

4

UNIQUE EXPORT GUARANTEE.

As your late Secretary and Editor and exporter since leaving India our reputation for square dealing is well known. But in future will export utility poultry on approval i.e. if not approved on arrival, send to Calcutta, Rangoon or All India Show for auction and if purchase price not realised we will refund difference. George Howard.

2

A further experiment has been made between crossing local hens, with high producing Leghorn males, these experiments are still going on, but they do not seem to indicate any remarkable improvement in the egg yield of the progeny. Individual high records have been obtained but flock averages do not tend to indicate that Indian village hens mated to pure bred males will produce a definite increase in egg yield, the dominant zero breeding factor of the Indian hen, nullifying the attainment of better flock production in the progeny. In all other respects the improvement is marked.

We realised that to obtain satisfactory results we must look for an indegeneous breed of which the females were already good layers. We happened to come in touch with a breed of hens in Western India commonly known as Bussorah or Busra fowls, these birds are fairly common around Bombay and are imported evidently from the Persian Gulf.

In 1926, we purchased 4 hens of this breed from Bombay and trapnested them and overleaf is appended a record for 4 years of their winter laying.

One hen met with an accident and had to be destroyed in 1928, the other 3 hens (now 5 and 6 years old) are still with us and lying 30 eggs or so during the winter months.

The Busra hen is a typically built bird for egg production as will be seen from the photograph. A deep bodied bird, light in feather, alert, and though smaller than a Leghorn in appearance weighs 4½ lbs as a pullet. The breed is distinguishable by its semi-buttercup comb, grey legs, tuft of feathers on head.

The colour varies, and requires stablising, but the main characteristics of type are apparent in all colours.

The egg is a large white egg, in many cases reaching the 2 oz. standard.

Broodiness is not so troublesome as in country hens, the broody period is easily broken and within a few days the hen returns to lay.

This breed therefore seemed to us worth cultivation. We therefore trapnested the original Busra hens and the record is given in our appended tables.

The following year we experimented in crossing these pure Busra hens with a White Leghorn male.

The eggs hatched well under artificial methods, and the chicken were reared most easily, showing rapid growth, little or no mortality, and showed immunity to the hot season conditions.

We therefore selected a group of pullets and trapnested them during the winter season (the period recognised by poultry breeders as determining the future laying powers of pullets) and we give, in our appended charts, the results of our first cross experiments carried out in 3 successive winters.

Results were most satisfactory, especially as regards broodiness. This factor was practically eliminated by the introduction of the non broody White Leghorn Strain.

Egg production and size of egg was remarkable.

In 1928-29, we further experimented with crosssing our half Busra × Leghorn pullets back to a pure White Leghorn male. We append the egg records which, though still good, were not quite so high as in the first cross, but part of the results were lost by distributing the stock to a village, where no records could be kept.

The appearance of this cross closely resembled the White Leghorn parent.

The experiment was again repeated in 1929-30 and a third cross was made between the ¾ Busra × Leghorn pullets and a pure White Leghorn male of which the record is given. At the same time we continued to keep the Busra Strain intact.

In order to do this we imported a Busra or Bussorah cock from the Persian Gulf and mated him to original hens.

We have carefully recorded results, and the progeny are fine birds, but show an increase of broodiness in the progeny due to doubtless to the influence of the pure Busra male of whose parentage we had no record.

Seven of the pullets of this mating were sent in 1929 to the National Laying Test, Milford, England, where they are now in compition with some 3 to 4 thousand pure pedigreed birds from all countries.

The results of their laying for 48 weeks are given at the end of this article. Breeders in the West have been immensely interested in their performance and in their wonderful vitality and stamina. Inspite of snow and rain not one bird has been sick or sorry.

Their curios propensity to go broody at intervals for a few days only and then return to lay has been the factor that has marred their otherwise fine performance.

This propensity is only a matter of experiment to breed out. The interesting fact is that this untried unpedigreed breed from India has put up in Europe, a very fine record, especially hens numbered 457 and 461. The former by one egg only, failed to get the copper ring award, the hall mark of a recognised high producer.

In the field, that is to say in our distribution of eggs and birds to U. P. villages, the Busra × Leghorn cross has given satisfaction, and we are getting a great demand for all the stock that we can produce.

We hope to continue to breed these birds and would recommend all poultry breeding centres to indent on us for eggs and so procure a large supply of these fowls making them available to the smaller poultry breeders throughout India.

Concerted action ought to be taken to raise large supplies of such a useful variety.

Result of 7 Busra hens sent to the National Egg Laying, England (The Test record for 336 days of 12 lunar month, *i.e.*, 48 weeks.)

Reg. No. of hen.	Total eggs laid.	1st grade.	2nd grade.
456	143	77	66
457	173	124	49
458	157	34	123
459	76	1	77
460	141	104	37
461	179	170	9
462	169	97	72

A. K. FAWKES,
Secretary, United Province Poultry Association and Poultrg Export to U. P. Government.

Four years winter egg record of pure Basra hens on Lucknow Farm.

—	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Full Total.	Average per hen.	Remark.
1926-27. 4 hens in pen.							
Total monthly ...	...	60	89	80	229	57·1	One hen accidently
1927-28. 4 hens in pen.							killed during 1928.
Total monthly ...	27	61	59	7[illegible]	223	55·3	Hens are now 5 years old and still
1928-29. 3 hens in pen.							laying.
Total monthly ...	52	33	54	24	163	54·1	
1929-30. 3 hens in pen.							
Total monthly ...	9	24	16	44	98	32·2	

1st Cross.—Three years winter egg record of *First Cross* BUSRA × WHITE LEGHORN COCK, *i.e.*, (four months winter trapnest record.)

—	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Full Total.	Average per hen.
1927-28. 7 hens in pen.						
Total monthly	85	151	156	137	529	75·4
1928-29. 9 hens in pen.						
Total monthly	151	130	146	141	574	63·7
1929-30. 8 hens in pen (1 death).						
Total monthly	60	126	130	120	436	54·4

2nd Cross.—One year egg laying record of Busra × White Leghorn at the U. P .P. A. Egg Laying Test, *i.e.*, 1st November 1927 to 30th September, 1928, *i.e.*, 12 Lunar months.

Regt. No.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Grade.		Total.
												1st.	2nd.	
Hen 44	6	17	24	22	21	14	6	12	6	11	9	45	105	150
,, 45	9	24	25	22	25	12	3	13	17	3	9	47	115	162
,, 46	17	25	23	20	18	17	6	6	13	13	5	39	124	163
,, 47	14	25	23	21	22	16	10	12	16	8	14	64	119	183
,, 48	19	23	23	20	21	19	5	13	17	13	7	55	125	180
,, 49	6	17	17	15	17	9	6	5	16	6	5	35	84	119
,, 50	14	20	21	18	22	11	9	9	10	5	...	28	111	139

Female progeny.—Two years winter record of Busra hens × White Leghorn male, mated to White Leghorn male.

1928-29. 14 hens in pen.	Nov.	Dec.	Full Total.	Average per bird for 2 months.
Total monthly ...	227	252	479	34·4
				Therefore for 4 months. 68·6

Remarks.—These hens were sent to a village and there records lost to the farm.

1929-30. 5 hens in pen.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Full Total.	Average per hen.
Total monthly ...	65	78	75	65	283	56·3

The 3rd Cross.—4 month winter egg record of the progeny of third cross, *i.e.*, female progeny resulting from mating (Busra × White Leghorn × White Leghorn) to a White Leghorn male.

1929-30. 8 hens in pen.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Total.	Average per hen.
Total monthly ...	89	152	160	151	552	69

A. K. FAWKEAS,
Secretary,
United Province Poultry Association, Lucknow.

LEGHORN FANCIERS.

We have been asked to announce in this issue that a movement is on foot to form a "Leghorn Club of India" being a specialist club for breeders of this bird, to be affiliated to the Indian Poultry Club on similar lines to the Rhode Island Club and to have its own Club judge and awards for competition amongest members of the Club.

Entrance fee to be Rs. 5 and yearly subscription fixed at Rs. 3.

A cup is to be purchased by the Club for the Best Leghorn in any show held under the auspicies of the I. P. Club open to members of the Leghorn Club only and other awards for the different classes as far as funds admit.

We have signified our willingness to undertake the duties of Secretary of this Club and would be very pleased to hear form members and readers of the Gazette who would be desirous of joining the Leghorn Club if formed.

Will members please notify us as early as possible and if sufficient entries are forth coming the names of such will be printed in the Gazette and a form sent to each asking them to vote for their President, Vice President, Club Judge and working committee, from amongst the membership list.

As our March Gazette goes to print about 20th February we would be pleased if members will please notify us before 15th February.

ARE HENS DELICATE ?

This is a question often brought up by amateurs desirous to learn and it's especially often asked concerning highly bred fowls. Everything is relative and the words delicate and hardy cover a very wide space. You might say Polar Bears are hardy but they to our sorrow do not last long in Calcutta any more than would the Chimpanzee last a Greenland winter. That great animal trainer, keeper, breeder and exporter Hagenbac—he showed at his zoo in Stalengen a thing never before thought of by any wild animal keeper lions, gazelles, cranes and many other tropical animals and birds walking about his enclosures in deep snow in the hardest winter weather in perfect health and the only effect it had on them was to give them thicker and slightly darker coats. The cold affected their health not at all. Now our friend the Hen originally come from the jungles of India and was carried I think by these roamers of the world the gypsies of India to Europe by way of Egypt to Rome in fact for all roads led to Rome in these days, and from there to all over the world. The hen easily carried, easily fed on camp leavings, easily handled, and having an instinct that bound her to the place wherever she was put down be it for a day or a year and supreamly useful for her eggs or flesh and conspicuous on the male side for beauty and enduring valour, would be just the identical thing to strike the emmagination of a valiant and practical people like the Romans. Any bird that can make a home and thrive from North to South and from East to West of the world must be hardy for like the Scotsman and the crow you find them every where. From that I should say they are hardy not on one side alone but all the way round and having the power of adaption developed to the utmost extent. So much for the natural bird then man, never content proceeded to specialise and make many breeds. Some specialised along lines that were bound to produce weaklings and other on lines that though developing their looks, and egg laying powers took nothing from their hardyness. Highly

bred fowls be they bred for their looks or egg laying can be just as hardy as ordinary fowls but and here comes the rub they must be bread from the right stock. By this I mean from parents and forefathers who have strength of constitution. Breeding from weedy parentage will produce weaklings and this is one of the heart breaks for a good breeder to find that he has for a special reason extra good looks or egg laying used a bird purchased for some one else that though it looks perfectly alright carries a weak constitution derived from its forefathers. This is one of the main reasons why all the great breeders will have as little to do with outside stock as possible and will not dream of breeding from a bird whose pedigree is not above suspecion. In the olden days when cock fighting was the sport of England it is curious to note how breeders of fighting cocks kept to their own yard never hardly useing a strange bird from outside but from generation on generation breeding straight from the original stock. The reason they did this was to preserve every point their birds were noted for strength, pluck, speed endurance, looks so much so was this law observed that any cock fighter of note could tell at a glance where every cock out of scores was bred yes and give the name of his breader too. They had the look as it was then expressed. Large sums of money were often betted on their fighting powers so it did not do to make any mistake of what blood a fighter came, many cock fighters of India will tell you what District an Indian game cock comes from just by looking at him for each District or Province puts special faith in different characteristics of their cocks and so bred in are these characteristics as to make to the seeing eye entirely different birds. That is what breeding can do every breeder worthy of the name strives for constitutional vigor what the ordinary man in the street calls hardiness. Thus correctly bred the egg laying well bred fowl is just as hardy and much more so than the common nondescript, and well stand anything they can stand and well lay better and look better. I have never bred show birds pure and simple of them I do not speak but I have bred utility fowls that is egg layers and as the question of hardy birds is asked by novices who mostly want utility birds to give eggs for the table and a roast now and then. I would invariably recommend birds bred for that purpose, specially bred utility for they look well; lay well and if it comes to parting with them will sell for more than their flesh weight. Well bred layers of a hardy strain have every advantage over the by chance bred birds, by chance bred is meant a general mixture of breeds such as one often hears praised to the skies the odd hugger mugger birds of all colours, shapes and sizes some people keep that are as indifferent at laying as they are deficient in looks. The Deshi is hardy how hardy you have but to look round you to see and why because they are the survival of the fittest and hardy as they are this does not as a rule take the form of over production of eggs nor add to their size that is their weak point for they have never been bred and selected generation after generation with a view to strengthen them there whereas the utility be they of whatever breed you can name have and not only do they lay well but they are true to type. Good looks have not been sacrificed to laying powers but a given type has been set up and the egg layer conforms to the type of her breed and looks well. They are the better proposition all the way round and why any one should choose fowls of no blood or breed under the impression they are hardier I do not know, unless it is that they have heard so from some one next door or down the road who themselves really could not give a reason unless it was that they had heard so.

WAYFARER.

A day too late.

Teacher: You dirty boy! Why don't you wash your face. I can see what you had for breakfast this morning.

Bob: What was it?

Teacher: Eggs.

Bob: Wrong. That was yesterday.

? ? ?

Questions under this heading are answered free of charge on this page.
Letters should be addressed—BUFF ROCK,
C/o. The Hon. Editor, I. P. GAZETTE and marked "Query".
Where readers desire an individual reply they should enclose a stamped addressed envelope and a fee of As. -/8/- is charged.

Mrs. K. *Tinnevelly.*—The male referred to would no doubt easily do duty in the pen with 14 females but nevertheless we dot advise it as infertility is likely to be heavier.

We advise you limit it to 9 or 10, taking out your worst birds and leaving it at that.

Mr. S. *Tinnevelly.*—It is no doubt due to the feeding Mr. S. as the poorest strain of Wh. Leghorn would not put up this performance. We suggest a thorough overhaul of the menu. Morning, 1 part Maize, 1 part Barley, 2 part Wheat.

1½ ozs. per bird to be given them as early as possible and thrown where they have to hunt for it and get exercise.

Midday, Green food as much as they wish to eat, preferably cabbage or lettuce leaves etc. A small amount of meat scrap cut up and fed so that each bird gets its share.

Evening, Mash consisting of the day's household scraps boiled and mixed with bran 2 parts, barley meal 1 part, to a crumbly mash and NOT too damp. Allow about 1 large handful per bird. To this mash a little condiment or spice such as Ovum or Karswood should be given.

When the new menu has been in eperation for 2 to 3 weeks I would be very pleased to hear of results good or bad.

Mr. T. *Allahabad.*—This is not the fault of the machine in my opinion. Either go to your breeding stock or to the amount of moisture being allowed. I am inclined to think it is the former as you say the R. I. Reds hatched well but Leghorns mostly suffered from the crook toes. In the next hatch allow more moisture and run the last week a degree higher then write me again.

Mr. W. *Calcutta.*—The pale yolks are I surmise due to insufficient green food as I can see nothing wrong with the grain and mash feed.

I suggest you try giving all the green food such as cabbage and lettuce leaves or lawn trimmings and see if a difference occurs.

Mr. H. *Shambazar.*—Yes you can hatch with a hen. As a matter of fact if you have no incubator I do not know how you hatch if a hen is not used.

The country fowl will make an excellent mother and when the ducklings arrive do not permit them to go near water until over 30 days old and not even then if exposed to hawk or kite.

A country fowl will cover 4 to 5 eggs as an average.

Mr. A. *Sylhet.*—Your mash lacks animal matter. I suggest adding one part meat meal or meat scraps to the formula and reducing the gram flour.

Mr. G. *Tengla.*—This wound is probably due to fighting. Separate the bird and bathe in boracic lotion and let nature do the rest.

Mr. R. *Jodhpur.*—The size of house you will need is 8 ft. by 6 ft. by 5 ft. high and facing a south aspect.

To overcome the jackal question put a wire run round the house about ten yards square and make a practice of feeding the last feed inside this about ½ hour before sunset then shut them in this till they roost.

Do not allow them to go out of the run in the morning before eight o'clock and you won't find the jackal trouble you very much.

Mr. G. *Dhulia.*—For the first week your feeding is all that can be desired but you are jumping the chicks up too fast and should keep the feed on for a further week or so slowly adding the very small kibbled grains as they grow.

Wheat, Maize and barley will be all that is needed.

Mrs. F. *Barajheel.*—The male with this fault is not a good bird to breed from and he will transmit it to his progeny so that if you breed for showing scrap him but if you are only a back-yarder who wants a breakfast egg he may breed you good layers. 2. The white Leghorn. 3. Two ounces.

Mr. P. *Jorhat Dist.*—The fault is yours as you were impatient. You should have let the chick release itself as nature intended. If on the other hand it died in the shell it would have been of no great loss as it would turn out a weakling in all probability.

It is a sound plan to allow nature to take its course and any that die in shell are not worth crying over as they seldom make up into strong birds.

Mr. C. *Khola.*—You can breed from these pullets if you wish but should have a male at least 18 months old in the pen for best results.

I however prefer to let the pullets reach at least 15 months before using them in the breeding pen.

Mr. L. *Calcutta.*—Smoke is another term for smut and if the judge told you that he meant the bird was not a true red underneath the surface but probably greyish at the feather roots.

Mr. D. *Terai.*—Your grain feed is quite good though I suggest ratio wheat slightly higher and maize slightly lower. About ⅜ to ⅝ths.

If you prefer to mix your own I suggest as a layers mash—

Maize meal 1 part. Fish or meat meal 1 part. Barley meal 1 part S. G. O. 1 part Bran (Wheat) 4 part Charcoal powered 1 oz. to 4lb. of above Salt 1 teaspoon to 4lbs. of above A good poultry spice such as Karswood or Ovum as directed by makers.

Should you prefer a ready mixed one there are many advertised in the Gazette.

Long or short—which ?

" Shall I dress this chicken for you, madam?" inquired the butcher.

"Oh," gushed the sweet little bride, "I wish you would. I really don't know what they're wearing this season."

Checking up.

" What were you doing in Pilkins' chicken house at 2 o'clock in the morning ?"

" Jedge, 'scuse me sah ! I was jes' takin' the census."

A sight for Chickens.

Farmer Green, rich in children, but poor in cash, took his family to the country poultry show. Approaching the box office man, he said : Mister, I've wife and 16 children. Can't you let 'em look at a the chickens for half price ?"

" Sixteen children !" gasped the official. " Sure ! Wait a minute. I'll bring the chickens out to look at you."

FOR SALE.

Grey Stud bred Gelding age 5. Vetted sound, perfect manners has been broken to stick and ball and has raced in Gymkhana races Price Rs. 500 as owner going on furlough in March. Daily ridden by a lady. Apply Hon. Editor, :: :: Gazette :: ::

A book that should be in the hands of every POULTRY-KEEPER,

THE INHERITANCE OF FECUNDITY IN FOWLS

BY

OSCAR SMART.

Price Rs. 4/6/- Post Paid

From

The Honorary Editor,

NARAYANGUNGE, E. B.